

MOREHEAD NORMAL SCHOOL STARTING WITH 2 TEACHERS AND 1 PUPIL NOW HAS HALF A THOUSAND MATRICULATES AFTER TWENTY YEARS WORK

(Clarence Fuqua Turner)

Christ's words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," have had manifold exemplification in the little town of Morehead, in Rowan county.

When 21 years ago, Gen. William T. Withers, of Lexington, realizing the necessity for educating the mountain folk who had so lately engaged in awful warfare among themselves, he founded the Morehead Normal School for the training of young men and women who might in turn enlighten the younger generation.

Only Cure For Feuds.

To the Sage of Ashland is attributed that "nothing can make of a mountain feud a loving friendship but the religion of Christ Jesus." To General Withers and Judge Thomas F. Hargis is largely due the opportunity to see the practical working of the theory.

Perhaps nowhere in Kentucky has a deadly feud been so deadly, nor the nerve-tension so drawn as in the "Rowan County War," which cost the lives of nearly 20 men, the happiness of hundreds, the peace of mind of several counties and the State of Kentucky thousands of dollars.

Outline Of Rowan's Troubles.

This does not purport to be a feud history, but that the miracle wrought through Divine Providence by the instrumentality of far-sighted Christian men may be fully understood an outline of Rowan county's troubles is written.

The Martins and the Tollivers were among the families of the region. On August election day in 1834 the war began. Though slightly Republican, Rowan county was rather evenly divided in politics, and with partisan passion high a fight was started in Morehead, which resulted in the death of an innocent bystander.

Town An Armed Camp.

For nearly three years Rowan county was practically an armed camp. The State sent troops to Morehead, but ambush tactics could not be met by the military.

The famous old Governor, J. Proctor Knott, visited the county and superintended the "Morehead Treaty of Peace," by which an agreement was made that the leaders of both the Martin and Tolliver factions were to leave the State. The agreement failed through bad faith on the part of both sides. The feud became no longer a family war, but a cloak for secret murder and dastardly crimes.

The Reaction Comes.

The reaction occasioned through the realization by the best families of both factions caused a concerted demand on the State. The Governor commissioned Sheriff Hodge and Boone Logan to raise a posse from Rowan and surrounding counties with instructions to take certain leaders alive or dead.

On the night of June 21, 1834, the posse of 100, armed with rifles, surrounded the town, with every man instructed to let no one escape for whom the Sheriff had a warrant.

The "Battle Of Morehead."

The next day was fought the "Battle of Morehead." Near the station of the then newly constructed Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad the shooting began. Retreating, but firing as they ran, Craig Tolliver, Bud Tolliver, Jay Tolliver and Hiram Cooper, all of the one faction, were shot down fighting as long as breath lasted. Four others escaped through the guarding lines, but these left the country, never to return.



BURGESS HALL, MOREHEAD NORMAL.

With this tragedy as the climax sweet peace settled over Morehead and Rowan county. It was then that Gen. William T. Withers conceived the idea of lasting peace through religion and education, and though the venerable gentleman has gone to his reward his works live after him, and Morehead Normal School is a monument as enduring as time itself.

Two Teachers, One Pupil.

Twenty-one years have gone by since the "Battle of Morehead," and as many sessions of the noted school have been held.

Beginning with Prof. F. C. Button and his mother, Mrs. Phoebe Button, as teachers, the school had one pupil the first day. Nothing daunted the brave woman and her son persevered. Judge Thomas F. Hargis, of Louisville, gave the first school building and the grounds for all the buildings. The basis for a fund with which to build the boarding hall was given by Robert Hodson and wife, of Oquawka, Ill.

Pays Teachers For Three Years.

The school, when founded, was provided by General Withers with enough funds to pay the salaries of the teachers for three years, after which the control of the institution was turned over to the Kentucky Christian Missionary Convention. This board supplemented as a mission the small income of the Morehead Normal and continued in control for 13 years. In 1900 the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, a national organization of the women of the Christian Church, assumed control and the institution is yet under that management.

Now An Intellectual Center.

A little haven in Rowan county has leavened the whole, and where once was warfare and murder is a town three-fold greater in population, a Christian community, where on the Lord's Day around the table of communion sit heads of families in brotherly love who once hunted each other with a deadly hatred. Rowan is no longer shunned, but is now the point to which hundreds of young men and women of surrounding counties and the Big Sandy Valley come for training in a higher life, both intellectual and spiritual.

Five States Represented.

The record of enrollment for 20 years is a wonderful commentary on Morehead Normal's development, be-

ginning with one pupil and closing the last session with 511 students, 288 of whom were boarders representing five different States.

Grounds Contain 190 Acres.

There are one hundred and ninety acres of land belonging to the school, the grounds having been enlarged recently by the purchase of an adjoining tract of three acres with a cottage of four rooms and a farm containing about one hundred and twenty acres. An imposing hill, heavily wooded, rises immediately in the rear of the building to a height of 300 feet. This hill is included in the school property and is a favorite resort for the students and teachers who are given to pedestrianism and hill climbing.

Buildings Are Adequate.

Hargis Hall contains five large recitation rooms and library. These rooms are well lighted and supplied with modern school desks. This building has been named in honor of the late Chief Justice, Thomas F. Hargis.

Withers Hall, the new dormitory for young men, is a beautiful frame building containing twenty rooms, with furnace heat, bathrooms, basement, etc. The rooms in this building have a most pleasing outlook and make admirable quarters for young men.

Hodson Hall, the young ladies' dormitory, is a three-story frame building, containing about twenty-six apartments. Every room is well furnished. The dining room and kitchen are carefully looked after by the matron in charge. Last year at one time 145 boarders took meals in this building.

Burgess Hall is a modern building of brick and stone. The basement is used for general purposes. On the first floor are rooms for the young men and the professor in charge.

The chapel room with a seating capacity of 500 occupies the second floor. A cottage in the rear of Hodson Hall furnishes room for ten or twelve boys. These buildings are connected by broad stone walks. They are well adapted for the purpose they serve.

Two other buildings are in course of construction.

The Methods Employed.

Text books are used, but the student's attention is directed mainly to the study itself. All work is made fresh and interesting. Daily recitations are required of each student, who thus comes in close contact with the

teachers, and lectures are given by the teacher from time to time. Special instruction is given in reading, music, parliamentary law, physiology, physical culture and Bible study. The work of each student is discussed in the monthly faculty meeting and methods of helping each one advance in the work are considered. Every legitimate means is employed to keep the interest of the student aroused.

Of the Course of Study.

The classical course is arranged for those who wish to prepare for college and graduates are admitted without examination into Transylvania University and State University.

The English course in the academic department is intended to meet the wants of those who are unable to undertake a long course of study. It is practically the same as the classical course with the exception of the four years of Latin.

The teachers' course is arranged with special reference to the wants of common school teachers and furnishes a thorough preparation for teaching the common branches.

The business course is designed to furnish thorough preparation for mercantile and general business pursuits.

Believing that the study of the Bible should be a part of the curriculum of every school a prominent place has been given to this most important part of a liberal education. Opportunities will be given to every student to become acquainted with the great facts of Bible history.

Expenses At Morehead Normal.

	Per Month
Primary course	\$1.00
Intermediate course	1.50
Academic course	2.00
Normal course	2.00
Instrumental music	3.00
Table board, per week	2.00
Rooms furnished and heated free.	

Subsidiary Means of Instruction.

1. Frequently men and women of prominence are heard from the chapel platform.

2. Literary societies. Two literary and debating societies are conducted by the students, the Philoethian and the Crescent. These are invaluable agencies for the cultivation of literary gifts, for training in public speaking and for drill in parliamentary usage.

3. Missions. During the year, classes for the study of missions are conducted. During the fall a new and interesting work on some of the mission fields will be taken up.

4. Dormitories. Much emphasis is to be placed upon the home influence of the school. Young ladies reside in Hodson Hall under the direct control of the lady teachers who have rooms in the building. Young men are in Withers Hall under the supervision of teachers there. Necessary rules are carefully enforced. The training in manners and morals acquired in this dormitory life is one of the best features of the school work.

5. Tutoring. Advanced students are often placed in charge of adjunct schools near by. During the past year a school at Leadentham has been conducted under the auspices of this school by Isaac and Charles Habry. Some students also are given classes in the normal to teach under the direction of the faculty.

As to Religious Duties.

All students are expected to attend public worship on Lord's day. There are four churches in town and pupils are free to attend the church of their

choice. Daily morning devotional exercises are held in the school chapel in the presence of the entire school.

The Student Young Men's Christian Association is gaining a strong foothold among the students. Under its auspices weekly religious services are held on Monday evening, and Bible classes at regular intervals during the week. A strong effort will be made to enlist all young men in this work.

The students' prayer-meeting is held every Tuesday night at Hodson Hall. For several years the students have met regularly for this purpose and these meetings have been most memorable and uplifting. An important and valuable work is being done by the students who conduct Sunday-schools in communities near by.

What Cost of Living Is.

For \$2.00 per week is furnished board and room, fuel and light, and washing of bed and table linen. It is not possible to secure better rates than this elsewhere, when the quality of food and situation of rooms are considered. All teachers and visitors share the student's daily fare and the school claims no better advertisement than that provided by its dining room.

School Publishes a Newspaper.

The Morehead Mountaineer, the only paper in Rowan county, is edited and published by one of the teachers. The Kentucky White Ribbon, the organ of the W. C. T. U. is also published from the same office. Students do the mechanical work in the printing office. Much job and catalogue work is also done by this force. The plant is the property of the C. W. B. M. and is worth about \$1,000.

Domestic Science Is Taught.

In the department of domestic science both cooking and sewing are taught. Established this year by Misses Edna and Etta Salee, it will be continued under competent management. The instruction in this department is free to all students, who are taken into a well ordered home; where instruction in all the essentials of good housekeeping is given.

A broom factory under control of the C. W. B. M. is in operation on the school grounds and gives opportunity for work to those who feel the need of funds to assist them through school. The market for the product is practically unlimited, as the brooms are sold through auxiliaries of the Woman's Board all over the United States. They are said to be second to none in weight and workmanship.

A furniture factory is another valuable adjunct to the school, and with an industrial farm of 120 acres gives other chances for self help to pupils.

Advantages of the School.

1. Expenses are remarkably low.
2. The location of the school is famed for its healthfulness and beauty.
3. The students have access to a large and well selected library.
4. The atmosphere of the school is pronouncedly religious and Christian.
5. A special teachers' course of five months is provided for the training of public school teachers.
6. Courses in Bible instruction are offered for all students.
7. A large chorus meets twice a week. Instruction in this class is free to all students.
8. Bookkeeping, shorthand and type writing are taught at moderate charge.

With enlarged facilities and an increasing corps of teachers, the More-

head Normal School again presents its claims to your attention. The present year is the best in its history. The prospects are bright for thoroughly successful work.

A cordial welcome awaits all students. Committees of the old students will meet trains and show newcomers to the school grounds. Everything possible will be done for the student's pleasure and profit. For further information address the principal of the Morehead Normal School, Morehead, Kentucky.

Vicars Compare Sections.

Mr. W. P. Vicars in writing of Morehead and the section has said: "West Virginia, not so rich in coal, iron, clays timber—natural resources as the mountain counties of Eastern Kentucky, is being fully developed. Railroads, mines, mills, factories are everywhere. Such is not true of Eastern Kentucky. Whence this difference? The mountaineers of West Virginia are no better stock than those of Kentucky. The answer is plain. It stands forth only too boldly. West Virginia mountains are dotted with school houses. Fundamental education abounds. Illiteracy is three-fifths less. Feuds, the remedy for which is education, do not exist. Property is safe; investments secure.

"Lack of education has retarded the development of Eastern Kentucky, the richest section of the United States, in minerals, for a quarter of a century. It will retard it another quarter unless schools like the Morehead Normal are given proper support. This is, primarily, a matter for wealthy and philanthropic Kentuckians to consider. The trouble is there are not many in the wealthy class. However, the question assumes a broader phase. It is the nation-wide question.

Mountaineer Poor But Proud.

"The Kentucky mountaineer is proud and sensitive, fundamental elements of good blood and good brains. He is poor. He realizes that his children, than whom there are no brighter, need education. But not a free one. The Morehead Normal has demonstrated by its small industrial experiments that the mountain boy and girl are willing, even anxious to work for an education. This appeals to every philanthropist in this nation.

Are Funds Misdirected?

"Carnegie is giving millions to erect libraries in towns and cities. The ones which secure them usually have every educational facility. Rockefeller is making with his millions the University of Chicago the best equipped school in the world. But those who attend can afford to pay their way. Wealthy and philanthropic Northerners are contributing millions to the education of the Southern negro, with at best but meager returns in the way of success.

Place At Home For Money.

"Kind hearted men, women and children all over this broad and prosperous land are sending millions annually to Asia, Africa and other foreign lands to educate and Christianize black and yellow children, with varying success, while right at home, in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, is a field ripe for cultivation; a section where the material is sound and where the returns mean a citizenship which is the very backbone of this Republic. This is because they need enlightenment upon this very matter.

"One hundred thousand dollars contributed to the Morehead Mission Normal with which to erect a furniture factory, or other wood working industry, or to purchase a farm for industrial purposes, whereby mountain folk could work their way through school would do more good for civilization, for humanity, for Christianity, than a million dollars dropped into the jungles of Africa, the rice swamps of China, or even expended on church edifices or library buildings in towns and cities which have educational facilities.

Morehead Mountain Center.

"The geographical location of Morehead, the center, almost of the Kentucky mountain counties, its nearness to woods of all kinds, makes it a most fitting place for wood working factories, or similar industries. These would not only support the bright-eyed, anxious mountain boys while they procured an education, but would bring returns which would enlarge the capacity and usefulness of the school. Other and similar schools should also be started in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee. There is a crying need of them. And come they will and great industrial schools they will become; schools of which the nation, the State and the Church will be proud.

Mountain Need Is Great.

"The men who are now doing so much for their fellow men are practical business men. They are sincere in their efforts for the betterment of their race. When they know they act, and they act in a business-like way. The need of education in the mountain counties of Kentucky and Tennessee is great. It is crying for recognition, and like the voice of the wilderness of old, it will be heard; and being heard, it will be answered and satisfied.

Reason For Hargis Interest.

"A write up of Morehead without using the name of Hargis would be incomplete. The town was laid off by Colonel John Hargis, father of the Chief Justice T. F. Hargis of Louisville, who was raised at Morehead. Colonel Hargis was an unique character, and many and interesting are the anecdotes related of him by the older residents. The career of Judge Hargis, the son, who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, shows the pluck and energy of the mountain boy. While his father, Colonel Hargis, was the owner of much land, yet he was poor as far as money was concerned. This debarred young Hargis from the education he desired. But where there's a will there's a way, and T. F. Hargis, as a young man, studied law.

Borrowed Books For Study.

"He borrowed books and going to a wide spreading beech on the banks of Triplett, which tree, old, gnarled and knotted, still stands, studied Blackstone. His other favorite place of study was under the pines which is now the campus of the Morehead Normal. Older residents tell of the embryo Judge taking his lunch of corn bread in his pocket, going to his pastoral nooks and there spending the day in the perusal of fundamental law. It was these old associations and the knowledge of how education was needed in his beloved mountains which caused Judge Hargis to donate the beautiful site upon which now stands the Morehead Normal School."